THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1851. NO. 89.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4.50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Turborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

Rates	First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.	2
" " Richmond	32 "	3
" " Washington	44 "	2
" " Baltimore	54 "	3
" " Philadelphia	74 "	5
" " New York	84 "	6
" " Fayetteville	21 "	1
" " Cheraw	28 "	1
" " Charleston	50 "	3
" " Macon	97 "	5
" " Montgomery	116 "	6
" " Mobile	138 "	7
" " New Orleans	172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, ½ per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
{ Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
{ Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
{ Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York ½ per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelp'a ½ " " "
" " " Baltimore ½ " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.

July 19th, 1850.

NEW BOOK STORE,
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91. Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order at short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.

December 2nd, 1850.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850. 98

☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commorcial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Inteiligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for travelling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

REMARKS OF
MR. HAUGHTON,

Delivered in the Senate, on Secession, &c.

[CONTINUED.]

Gen. Davie then goes on to enumerate some of the general objects of the Union, to-wit: "1st. To protect us against foreign invasion. 2nd. To *defend* us against *internal* commotions and insurrections. 3rd. To promote the commerce, agriculture and manufactures of America. These objects are requisite to make us a safe and happy people, and they *cannot* be attained without a *firm* and *efficient* system of Union."

Again, "the encroachments of some States, on the *rights* of *others*, and of *all*, on those of the confederacy, are incontestible proofs of the weakness and imperfection of that system. Maryland lately passed a law, granting *exclusive* privileges to her *own* vessels, contrary to the articles of confederation Congress had neither *power* nor *influence* to alter it; all *they* could do was to send a contrary recommendation.

It is provided by the 6th article of the confederation, that no compact shall be made between two or more States without the consent of Congress; yet this has been recently violated by Virginia and Maryland, and also by Pennsylvania and New Jersey. North Carolina and Massachusetts have had a considerable body of forces on foot, and those in this State, raised for two years, notwithstanding the *express* provision in the confederation that no force should be kept up by any State in time of peace.

Again. Another *radical* vice in the *old* system, which was necessary to be corrected, was that *it* legislated on *States*, instead of *individuals*; and that its powers could not be executed but by *fire* or by the *sword*, by military force and not by the intervention of the civil magistrate. They (the Convention) knew that all governments merely *federal*, had been short lived, &c. These considerations determined the Convention to depart from that *solecism* in politics, the principle of legislation for States in their *political* capacities. And to show that the idea of nullification and secession was discountenanced in the Convention of that State, at Hillsboro', hear Gov. Johnston:—"The Constitution must be the supreme law of the land, (said he) otherwise, it would be in the power of any *one State* to *counteract the other States* and *withdraw* itself from the Union. The laws made in pursuance thereof by Congress ought to be the supreme law of the land, otherwise any *one State* might *repeal* the laws of the Union at large. Without this clause, the whole Constitution would be a piece of blank paper. Every treaty should be the supreme law of the land; without this, any *one* State might involve the whole Union in war"

Mr. Spaight said it was found impossible to improve the *old* system without *changing its very form*. The very refractory conduct of Rhode Island in uniformly opposing every wise and judicious measure, taught us how impolitic it would be to put the general welfare in the power of a few members of the Union.

I will call the attention of the Senate for a few moments to the opinions of some of the members of the Convention of South Carolina that adopted the Federal Constitution. Hon. Mr. Rutledge said, "he thought the old confederation is so very weak, so very inadequate to the purposes of Union, that unless it was *materially altered*, the sun of American independence would indeed soon set, never to rise again. What could be effected for America under that highly exalted Constitution? Could it *force obedience* to any one law of the Union? The people of America had seen these things—they had felt the consequences of this government, if that deserved the name of government which had *no* power to enforce laws founded on solemn compact; and it was under the influence of those feelings that, with almost *one voice*, they had called for a *different* government."

Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, said, "Let us then consider all attempts to weaken this Union, by maintaining that each State is separately and individually independent, as a species of political heresy, which can never benefit us, but may bring on us the most serious distresses."

I have endeavored to show the true nature of the arrangement into which the States entered under the old articles of Confederation, and the necessity for a change, and from it, I deduce the following propositions, to wit:

1st That the several States entered into the Confederation (by virtue of the Articles of confederation) as *States*, and in *express* terms declared that *each State* retained its *sovereignty, freedom* and *independence*.

2nd That the States, in the language of the "Articles of Confederation," entered into "a *league* of friendship to *assist each other* on account of any attacks made upon them or *either* of them, on account of *sovereignty*."

3rd. That this league was formed and *admitted* by all the States *inefficient*, and that a *radical* change was demanded by all.

4th. That this *league* was abandoned and a CONSTITUTION formed, adopted and ratified in its place.

5th. That the preamble to the Constitution, its various provisions, and the contemporaneous exposition of its *framers*, shew a surrender by the several States, of so much of their *sovereignty* to the General Government, as was necessary to form a *more perfect Union*.

6th. That the Constitution thus formed, and the laws that might be passed in pursuance thereof, were declared, adopted and ratified by the people of the several States, as the supreme law of the land.

But it is said, that whatever the delegated powers to the General Government may have been, yet that there were certain *reserved rights* retained by the States, as States, and that in these reserved rights is included that of *Secession*. It is important to enquire in this connection, as to the origin of this right, did it exist *prior* to the adoption of the Constitution? Or did it originate with the very formation of the Constitution? These are important enquiries, and deserve our most serious consideration.

First, then, did it exist prior to the adoption of the Constitution? I maintain that it did not, because the Article of the Confederation declares, as I have already shown, that the States entered into "a league to assist each other on account of sovereignty, &c.," and as by the very nature of the league, and is also shown from the history of the Confederation, no one State could be controlled by the other; and as the other States, by virtue of their joint or common legislation, could not oppress the others, it therefore follows that this right of Secession, according to the very theory of its advocates, did not exist prior to the Constitution. For, according to that theory, whenever the *Constitution* is violated, and the operations of the General Government become oppressive, a State has a right to secede; and they virtually admit that independent of these considerations she cannot.

Again, these States reserved their sovereignty by *express* stipulation. This right did not exist by express provision, nor could it be considered as one of the reserved rights of sovereignty, for that is a contradiction in terms, that would imply that a Government, which is sovereign to all intents and purposes, must, to maintain its sovereignty, its existence as a sovereign power, have certain *reserved rights* to fall back upon. Now this idea of *reserved* rights presupposes that certain rights of *sovereignty* have been surrendered, and that certain others have been retained. Independent, sovereign powers, that enter into a league or treaty, do not thereby surrender their sovereignty or any *part* of it, and this arises necessarily from the very nature of a league. If, therefore, this right of secession did not exist before the Constitution, it will be an easy task, I conceive, to show that it did not grow out of the Constitution itself. The advocates of this theory maintain; that in the language of the 10th section of the Amendments of the Constitution, all powers not delegated to the United Siates, nor forbidden to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, and they derive from this latter clause, the right to secede, as *one* of the *reserved rights*. This very idea presupposes the existence of this right before the adoption of the Constitution, which I have endeavored to show, is not so. Now, Mr. Speaker, the reserved rights are such as the States respectively or the people proposed, when the Constitution was framed, and if that of secession did not then exist, *it* could not be *reserved*. This theory is predicated upon the idea, that here was a most important right, admitted by all at the formation of the Constitution to exist; and yet we have the remarkable fact staring us in the face, that not one word is said about it in that instrument.—Would the States, I ask, if this was a well ascertained and admitted right at the time, have failed to have asserted it in express and unmistakeable terms? Would they have left it to vague surmise, to conjecture? Would the little State of Delaware have been silent? Would the small State of Rhode Island have failed to have it declared, a State whose opposition to the Constitution was so violent that she was even considered by her sisters refractory, and when, too, her *preference* for the old Articles of Confederation was so strong, and her *aversion* to the Constitution so great, that she was the very last State to come into the Union, under the Constitution. Suppose it had been inserted in the Constitution, would it have been adopted? Does any man believe it? Let us see, Mr. Speaker, how such a provision would have sounded in connection with the 6th Art., 2nd Sec., of the Constitution: that provides that "the Constitution and the Laws passed in pursuance thereof, shall be the Supreme Law of the land," provided that eaeh State may withdraw whenever she thinks proper, and that the Constitution and laws shall operate only on those who choose to submit to it! Now what sort of a Constitution would that have been? The preamble to the Constitution and the 1st resolution of the Senator from Pasquotank, (Mr. Shepard,) declares that the Constitution was ordained and established by the *people* of the several States, in order to form a more perfect union; and yet, according to his second resolution, provision was made under and by the Constitution for the dissolution of the Union, or in the language of the great man of the age, "the Constitution *provides* for its *own destruction*." So that the gentleman's second resolution is an answer to the first.

Mr. Speaker, what does the expression "more perfect union," refer to? Clearly to the Articles of Confederation, and it virtually declares, that under them the States had too much power, and that provision was necessary to promote the harmony of the whole. Now, sir, I should like to be informed, how that Union could be more perfect, which had to depend for its existence upon the will and caprice of each State, for let it not be said, that I am stating the proposition too strongly. If the States have the right to secede, they alone must be the judge of "the cause and the occasion."

But the Senator says that South Carolina nullification "has very properly been pronounced by the whole country, an *absurdity*." Why? Let the gentleman answer! Hear him: "If I have been able to understand what South Carolina unfortunately contended for twenty years ago, it was this: she asserted that whilst a member of the Union, she had a Constitutional right in her sovereign capacity to nullify an act of Congress, or in other words to *decide for herself* whether such an act should be *operative* upon any of *her* citizens."

Now Mr. Speaker, where is the difference between nullification which the Honorablo gentleman very properly pronunces an absurdity, and secession? Is not each theory based upon the idea that a State has a 'right to *decide* for *herself*?"

Let me suppose a case. Congress declares War; New York deems the act an *oppressive* exercise of power; she secedes. Pennsylvania thinks it unconstitutional under the circumstances, (for States as well as individuals differ in their construction of the Constitution, as the former Tariff excitement proves.) She nullifies. Now under such circumstances are the laws more or less *operative* upon the citizens of one State than another? If the people of Pennsylvania could be punished for resistance to the laws, could not those of New York likewise? The citizens of each would have precisely the same plea, that their *State had decided for herself!*

If, Mr, Speaker, the reserved rights of the States confer upon them the right to prescribe "mode and measure of redress," whenever they consider themselves aggrieved, it makes the reserved rights paramount to the Constitution itself, and establishes a principle at war with the spirit of all written agreements whatever, that more is *understood* than expressed in the instrument. Take the case of Vermont. She has taken a stand against the Fugitive Slave law. Has she a right to nullify? no, the gentleman will say not. Has she a right to secede?—Now, here is a law that is confessedly constitutional, one passed for the preservation peculiarly of Southern rights I ask, emphatically ask, has any State the right in *any* way to oppose its execution? Will any Southern man say Vermont has this right? if she has, then is the Union truly a "rope of sand." If a State can, in *any manner* oppose the execution of "the laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution," then is that instrument which we all have been taught to regard as the *master piece* of human wisdom, "*an absurdity!*"

Did the States give up *none* of their rights of *independent sovereignty?* What says Gen Washington, in his letter to the States, urging the adoption of the Constitution, dated 17th September 1787. "It is obviously impracticable said he, in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to *each*, and yet provide for the interest and safety of *all*"

I was surprised, when the Senator quoted Mr. Webster as authority for his doctrine of Secession. What, sir! Daniel Webster a Secessionist!! The great champion of the Constitution, its greatest enemy!! He, who with unsurpassed, aye, with unequalled ability, has illustrated, expounded and defended it, he a Secessionist. (Here Mr. Shepard interfered and stated that he had not said Mr. Webster was a Secessionist, but that that doctrine might be fairly deduced from his reasoning in reply to Mr. Hayne, and that, like an ingenious *lawyer*, he had explained it away, in his reply to Mr. Calhoun) Mr. Haughton resumed; I insist, Mr. Speaker, that this doctrine can not by any fair interpretation of Mr. Webster's language be deduced; on the contrary, it is evident that Mr. Webster is speaking of the natural right of revolution, and if the Senator had taken the trouble to read only one single sentence farther he would have seen that that was his meaning. He says, in the very next sentence to the last one quoted by the Senator, "But I do not understand the doctrine now contended for to be that which, for the sake of distinctness, we may call the right of *revolution*. I understand the gentleman (Mr. Hayne) to maintain that without revolution, without civil commotion, without rebellion, a remedy for supposed abuse and transgression of the powers of the General Government lies in a direct appeal to the interference of State Government. If the gentleman had intended no more than to assert the right of *revolution*, for justifiable cause, he would have said only what all agree to. But I cannot conceive that there can be a middle course between submission to the laws, when regularly pronounced Constitutional, on the one hand, and open resistance, which is revolution or rebellion, on the other. I admit that there is an ultimate violent remedy, *above* the Constitution, and in *defiance* of the Constitution, which may be resorted to, when a revolution is to be justified"

The Senator has also called to his aid, the authority of Edward Livingston, but in this an examination into his argument will shew the gentlemen is equally unfortunate. After using the language quoted by the gentleman, to wit: that "if the act be one of those few which, in its opinion, cannot be submitted to the *Supreme* Court and be one that will, in the opinion of the State, justify the *risk* of a withdrawal from the Union, that this last *extreme remedy* may at once be resorted to," Mr Livingston in the very next sentence says: "That the right of resistance to the operation of any act of Congress, in the extreme cases above alluded to, is *not* a right derived *from* the Constitution, but can be justified only on the supposition that the Constitution has been broken and the State absolved from its obligation; and that whenever resorted to, it must be at the *risk* of all the *penalties* attached to an unsuccessful resistance to established authority.

That the exercise of the powers last mentioned, would introduce a feature in our Government, not expressed in the Constitution, not implied from any right of sovereignty *reserved* to the States, not suspected to exist by the *friends* or *enemies* of the Constitution, when it was framed or adopted, not warranted by practice or contemporaneous exposition, nor implied by the true construction of the Virginia resolutions of '98.

That the introduction of this feature in our government would *totally change its nature*, make it inefficient, invite dissension, and end, at no distant period, in separation; and that, if it had been proposed in the form of an *explicit* provision in the Constitution, it would have been *unanimously* rejected, both in the Convention that framed that instrument, and in those which adopted it."

Concluded to-morrow.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 2nd.

Mr. Cameron presented sundry memorials, accompanied by bills, in relation to the better government of the town of Fayetteville, which, on his motion, were referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee on Corporations, to whom the same had been referred, reported to the Senate the following bills: A bill to incorporate the Taylorsville and Concord Plank Road company; a bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Tar River Plank Road company; a bill to incorporate the North Carolina mining and manufacturing company; a bill to incorporate the Richland Academy in the county of Onslow; a bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1846–'47, entitled an act to incorporate the Orapeak Canal and Turnpike company; a bill to incorporate the Catawba Bridge company; a bill to incorporate the Western Mutual Insuance company of North Carolina; a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Rutherfordton, and the bill to incorporate the Rock Island Manufacturing company.

Mr. Barringer introduced a preamble and resolutions, declaring it to be the policy of the South to oppose henceforth the increase of the present rates of Tariff on Foreign imports, boyond what may be necessary for an economical administration of the General Government. Mr. B. enforced the policy and the propriety of his resolutions in a clear and forcible manner. On motion of Mr. Shepard, they were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hoke introduced a bill to establish in North Carolina a Military Institute. Read and referred, on his own motion, to Committee on Military.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill supplemental to a bill to establish a new County by the name of Hooper. Read first time and passed.

Mr. Lillington introduced a bill to incorporate Mocksville Lodge, No. 139, of ancient York Masons. Read first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road company, which, on his motion, was amended, read third time and passed and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Haughton, the bill to provide for the incorporation of Turnpike and Plank Road companies and for other purposes was taken up, read the 2d time, amended and passed.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the resolutions and reports on the subject of slavery were taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday. The Senate resolved itself into the committee of the whole, (Mr. Cameron of Cumberland in the chair) to take the same into consideration, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair and Mr. Cameron reported that the committee having according to order had the said resolu ions under consideration, had come to no conclusion thereon, but directed him to report progress and ask leave to sit again; which was granted.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved to take up the bill to improve the public roads of the State and make it the order of the day for to-morrow at ½ past 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the bill to improve county prisons and establish work Houses was made the special order of the day for Monday week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Steele presented a memorial from citizens of Richmond county, asking the aid of the State in works of Internal Improvement. Referred to the Committee on this subject.

Mr. Love, a petition from about 650 citizens of Haywood and Macon counties, praying the Legislature to take some step for having the remnant of the Cherokee tribe of Indians moved from this State. Referred to a Joint Select Committee to be raised on this subject.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Cherry introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the licence law as to require retailers of spirituous liquors to take an oath not to sell to slaves, before obtaining a license. Adopted.

Mr. Love, a resolutisn asking the General Government to remove the Cherokee Indians from this State to their brethren in the West. Passed 1st reading, and referred to the Joint Select Committee on this subject.

Mr. Eaton, a bill to authorize the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Warren county to sell a public lot in the town of Warrenton. Passed 1st reading.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the resolutions from the Senate in relation to Nag's Head, were taken up on their second reading.

Mr. Cherry submitted a few remarks in support of Resolutions.

Mr. Person, of Moore, opposed them on the principle that the General Government had no power, under the constitution, to engage in works of Internal Improvements—and said that those members who believed this doctrine ought to vote against the resolutions.

Mr. D. A. Barnes advocated their passage, and said that Democrats might vote for the resolutions without abandoning their principles—it was a national work and not local.

Mr. R. M. Saunders would vote for them on the ground that it would be a constitutional ac

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anted.
Caldwell moved to take up the
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USE OF COMMONS.

resented a memorial from citizens
county, asking the aid of the State
ternal Improvement. Referred to
e on this subject.
petition from about 650 citizens
nd Macon counties, praying the
take some step for having the rem-
erokee tribe of Indians moved from
ferred to a Joint Select Committee
this subject.
LLS AND RESOLUTIONS.
introduced a resolution instructing
on the Judiciary to inquire into the
so amending the licence law as to
rs of spirituous liquors to take an
to slaves, before obtaining a license.

a resolution asking the General Go-
emove the Cherokee Indians from
heir brethren in the West. Passed
nd referred to the Joint Select Com-
subject.
a bill to authorize the Justices of
Pleas and Quarter Sessions of War-
sell a public lot in the town of War-
ed 1st reading.
Mr. Winston, the resolutions from
elation to Nag's Head, were taken
ond reading.
submitted a few remarks in support

of Moore, opposed them on the
the General Government had no
the constitution, to engage in works
provements—and said that those
believed this doctrine ought to vote
olutions.
Barnes advocated their passage, and
ocrats might vote for the resolu-
abandoning their principles—it was
k and not local.
Saunders would vote for them on
at it would be a constitutional ac-

on the part of Congress, under the clause giving Congress the power to regulate commerce. If that clause did not embrace works of this kind, he did not see what it was intended for. He had voted for the work in Congress on this principle, and he would vote for it here.

Mr. Person made a few additional remarks, disclaiming any intention of endeavoring to enlist party feeling in opposition to the resolutions. He wished every one to vote from his own views of what is right—he would support the principle alluded to by him, although the proposition was to benefit North Carolina.

Mr. Avery thought it were peculiarly a state work, not a national one, and he belonged to that class of politicians who believe that the General Government ought to be restrained in works of this kind; on this principle he would vote against the resolutions.

Mr. Rayner thought there could be no question that the General Government had the power to do this work, and it should do it. The General Government, by revenue on imports, will receive the benefits resulting from having a good harbor, and not the State Government. The general interests of commerce demand the work, and not the interests of North Carolina particularly It therefore belongs to that power, which legislates for the whole country, to make provision for this work. Humanity appealed loudly in behalf of the work, for the lives of thousands of seamen were lost on that coast for the want of a safe harbour.

Mr. Avery said that at this crisis he could not consent to the exercise by Congress of doubtful powers. If the State should engage in a liberal system of Internal Improvements in the west as well as in the east, he stood ready to vote for an appropriation from the State Treasury for this work. He was for confining the General Government to the ocean in works of improvement—but admitted the power to build light houses, improve harbours, &c.

Mr. Rayner would answer the gentleman from Burke, (Mr. Avery,) on his own premises. It is difficult to determine when these works are constitutional and when not; it must therefore be left to the representative to exercise a sound discretion. He referred to the opinion of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun to sust in the position that it was within the constitutional powers of the General Govenment to do this—the latter having asserted the power to remove snags from the Mississippi; and if so it clearly had the power to do this work. He hoped the gentlemen would withdraw their opposition, and that the resolutions would pass by a unanimous vote. An appropriation of $50,000 for this work had passed both houses of Congress once, and John Tyler, in the plenitude of his power, had vetoed it. It had since passed the House of Representatives, but failed in the Senate.

Mr. Winston stated the fact that all parties, in the eastern section of the state, were in favor of the work.

Mr. Stevenson had voted for similar resolutions at the last session, and the only difficulty with him was in asking the General Government to do what he himself thought impracticable. North Carolina had as much right to these appropriations as any other State.

Mr. Barnes remarked that Mr. Gwynn, in whom the gentleman from Craven had great confidence, had surveyed the work, and pronounced it practicable.

Mr. S. J. Person offered the following amendment,

"Provided the same can be done by Congress in the exercise of its constitutional power."

Messrs. Rayner and Fleming opposed the amendment, inasmuch as it would seem to imply that the Legislature had doubts on this subject.

Mr. Person said that he had been touched by the appeals of the gentlemen, and he wished to put the resolutions in such a shape that he could vote for them.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was rejected.

The question then recurring on the passage of the resolutions on their second reading, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 78, noes 27.

Mr. Erwin presented the following resolutions which passed their first reading, viz:

WHEREAS, The Southern States of this Union have since the formation of the Federal Government, fostered and nourished the manufacturing and mining interests of the non-slaveholding States, by voting to impose high taxes upon importations from foreign countries which might come in competition with the productions of the labor and industry of the aforesaid non slaveholding States, and whereas these acts of generosity and self-sacrifice have been unappreciated at the North, and the people of that section show a disposition to make unceasing attacks upon our institutions and property, therefore

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina feels herself under no further obligations by the votes of her representatives in Congress, or otherwise, to protect the "home industry" of the non-slaveholding States.

Resolved, That, if our own industry needs protection it can be better effected by State than by Congressional legislation.

Resolved, That the present tariff is high enough to afford sufficient revenue to carry on an economically administered government, and ought not to be increased.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our members of both houses of Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective Houses, and with the further requst that they vote against any changes in the present tariff laws, which may have the effect to protect or encourage the manufacturing or mining interests of the free States, or which may have the effect to increase the cost to the Southern consumers of any of the products of foreign countries.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee on Negro Slavery were taken up.

Mr. Rayner moved to strike out all after the word whereas, and insert his resolutions.

Mr. Avery moved to amend the amendment by striking out and inserting those offered by the minority of the Committee.

Mr. R. M. Saunders addressed the House in support of the resolutions of the majority. He was not opposed to the act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia—thought it due to the feelings of Northern gentlemen. He contended for the right of a State to secede, adducing the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, and Jefferson and Madison as authorities to sustain him—though thought it inexpedient to assert the doctrine in these resolutions. Mr. S. spoke of the fugitive slave law, of the probability of its being enforced in the non-slaveholding States, and of the consequences that he thought would and ought to ensue in the event of its not being enforced. He had read to the House, by the clerk, a part of a letter from Mr. Rencher, in which he gave an account of his endeavours to capture some fugitives from his service in Boston and expressed his views of the probable success of the fugitive slave law, of the course of the administration in reference to it, and of the duties devolving upon the South in consequence thereof—which letter Mr. S. said would be published.

When Mr. Saunders had concluded, Mr. Love moved that the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Saunders the House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on the Slavery Resolutions, Mr. Jones in the Chair; but no gentleman manifesting a disposition to address the Committee, on motion of Mr. Flemming, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Love, the House took up on its second reading, the bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters to the people.

Mr. Drake addressed the House in support of the bill; and before he had concluded, Mr. Saunders remarked that the bill was very defective, and suggested that Mr. D. had better suffer it to lie on the table until he could remedy the defects.

Mr. McLean moved to amend by adding a clause providing that no member of the present Legislature should be eligible to that office: but the Speaker decided that the motion was not then in order.

On motion of Mr Love, the bill was re-committed to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Love moved to take up the bill to amend the Constitution—the free suffrage bill—on its 3d reading, but the motion was not agreed to.

[We are compelled to omit a list of private Bills, on their 3d reading. They may appear hereafter.]

On motion, the House adjourned.

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Friday Morning, Jan. 3d.

ERRATUM.—In our Report, on yesterday, of the Senate proceedings, Mr. Bynum was erroneously made to introduce a bill, making certain trespasses on land criminal and indictable. It was Mr. Washington, of Craven, who introduced that Bill.

MR. HAUGHTON'S SPEECH.—It is our purpose to publish this masterly effort in pamphlet form. We shall be pleased to receive any orders for the same. They may be had at $3 per hundred.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—THE TWO HOUSES.

Both Houses were engaged on yesterday in the discussion of the Slavery question. In the Senate, Mr. SHEPARD resumed and continued his remarks in support of the Minority Report and in reply to Messrs. HAUGHTON and GILMER. We are greatly surprised to learn that Mr. S. disclaimed having contended that Secession was a Constitutional right. We had certainly so understood him, for one, and so, we presume, did every other man who read his recent Speech on the subject. If by Secession is simply meant the act of a State's falling back on her *natural and inherent* rights—an act which, in case of great oppression or rude violation of the compact which binds her to her sister States, it is her duty to exercise—while we object to the *term* as a most palpable misnomer, we take no exception to the doctrine. Mr. Shepard is a man of his word, and did not intend, in all probability, to convey the impression that he regarded this monstrous doctrine of *Constitutional* secession as a *Constitutional* remedy, but (he must pardon us for saying) he has been so unfortunate in his manner of expressing himself as to leave that idea on many minds, while an uncharitable world will be more than likely to infer that he has shifted his position!

Mr. Haughton replied to Mr. S., with great credit to his reputation as a ready, no less than logical debater. It is neither our province or desire to institute invidious comparisons, (as DOGBERRY says in the play, "they are odorous," and we have no object in making them,) but we could but be more forcibly struck with the unfortunate ambiguity with which Mr. Shepard has defined his position, when Mr. Haughton pronounced it strange, that, while disclaiming secession to be a right under the Constitution, he should have quoted from Mr. Livingston a "*Constitutional*" argument in favor of an "*inherent*" right!!

In the House, Gen. SAUNDERS supported the Report of the Majority, in some characteristic remarks—a curious compound, we learn, of inconsistency and the other *et ceteras* that distinguish his efforts. He avowed himself, a secessionist in principle, though he had refused to incorporate the doctrine in the Majority Report, (believing that the occasion had not yet arrived to justify it,) and threw down the gauntlet of defiance to those "pigmies, pettifogging politicians and newspapers that had argued the question with so much zeal and (*as they fancied*) with so much ability." We regret that a want of space, owing to the length of the Legislative proceedings, precludes any comment upon this most remarkable speech, this morning; but we may endeavor to show, hereafter, that the member from Wake, *even* Gen. Saunders, can, himself, *sometimes* discuss a question with more "*zeal*" than "*ability!*"

☞ Three weddings recently took place "on the bridge" at Harper's Ferry. Of course they were all runaway matches from Virginia, where marriages are illegal without the consent of the parents of the parties to them.

☞ At an evening party given lately in Providence, R. I., it was jocularly proposed to dispose of the belle of the room by lottery. Twenty tickets were immediately sold at a fixed price, and the holder of the last drew the prize. The joke, however, assumed subsequently a more serious aspect, for the fortunate adventurer was so well pleased with his luck that he has since married the lady.

The propreitors of the Astor House, N. York, obtain daily, by telegraph, for the benefit of travelers, the state of the weather at varions points of the Union.

The reporter of the Charleston Sun has been expelled from the floor of the House of Representatives of South Carolina for strictures on the Hon. A. W. Thompson, of Union district.

BOSTON, Dec. 27th 1850.

The wife of the late Prof. John W. Webster has been presented with a fine house in Ash street, which she will in future occupy with her daughters.

DIED.

In this City, of Croup, on Christmas morning, John Collier, son of T. H. and Mary E. Snow, of Raleigh.

ERRANT LOTTERIES.

J. W. Maury & Co., Managers.

FOR JANUARY, 1851.

$50.000!

$20,000! $10,000!

10 PRIZES OF $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 5, for 1851,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday,
January 11th, 1851.

13 DRAWN NUMBERS OUT OF 66!

(Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!)

Splendid Scheme!

1 Prize of 50,000, 1 of 10,000, 8 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,940, 1 of 2,000, 10 Prizes of 1,000.
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7,50—Quarters $3,75—Eighths $1,87½

Certificates of packages of 22 Whole tickets			140 00
Do.	do.	of 22 Half	70 00
Do.	do.	of 22 Quarter	35 00
Do.	do.	of 22 Eighth	17 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

J. W. MAURY & CO.
Alexandria, Va.

Plank Road Notice.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days, at the following places, viz:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers, B. F Havens, James E Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenvile, under the direction of Gould Heyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr. and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Debnam, Wm. H. Hood and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

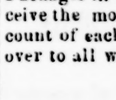
Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BENJ F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.

Washington, N. C., Dec. 29th, 1850. 2

UNION HOTEL.

San Francisco,
CALIFORNIA.



THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been recently fitted up, in Pacific St., near Sansome, which is convenient to the business parts of the City, also to the City Hall, and other public buildings; and within a few minutes walk of the principal Steamboat landings.

The Proprietor, from his long experience in the business in the City of New York, (having been connected with Lovejoy's Hotel for several years) feels confident that those who may visit his House will find there the comforts of a home.

GEORGE BROWN,
Proprietor.

San Francisco. Aug. 1850. 72 9w

LAMP OIL.

PURE Sperm and Common Lamp Oil just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Dec. 27th, 1850. 1

House and Sign Painting.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Glazing, Guilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs. Hardie's, opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. tf 74

WANTED TO HIRE!

A Good Nurse, for whom liberal wages will be given if application, be made immediately. Apply at this Office.
Dec., 13th, 1850. tf 101

Job Printing, Pamphlets, &c., neatly executed at this Office.

CALF SKINS, LINING, &c.

L. BURCH keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c. &c.
Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Heartt & Litchford

DEALERS IN STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

WHITE WASH BRUSHES.

A LARGE supply of various sizes, just received and for sale low.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh April 23d 1850. 33

BUSINESS COATS.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.

E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

Just received by Express, this day, a lot of fine French Merinos, assorted colors; ALSO, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.
Oct. 21st, 1850. 85

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American book of Church Music. By Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb.

ALSO

THE HOME ALTAR.

AN Appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use. By the Rev. Charles F. Deems.

H. D. TURNER.
Nov. 8th, 1850. 90

Young Ladies Institute,

SALISBURY, N. C.

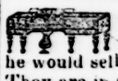
Rev. Professor Morgan Principal.

IS amply furnished for the reception and comfort of 30 boarding pupils, and for their instruction in all the studies of a liberal and ornamental education, at an expense of 130 to 200 dollars a year, ending in June. Circulars sent to applicants.
Nov. 11th, 1850. 1m 91

RANGERS NOTICE.

TAKEN up and entered on my Stray Book according to law, by Michael Walter living six miles north of the Court House of the County of Cabarrus and town of Concord, a stray horse of the following description: age supposed to be 12 or 13 years; color rather a chesnut sorrel; height 17 hands, shod round, with a roached mane. Said stray was appraised on the 22nd day of November, 1850, to the sum of $20. JOHN MEANS, Ranger.
Dec. 9th. 1850. 99

FOR SALE OR RENT.



THE Subscriber has on hand, several second-handed Pianos, which he would sell low for *cash*, or rent by the month.—They are in good repair, mostly modern style, with six Octaves. W. WHITAKER.
Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1850. 103

SUGARS.—
125 hhds fair to prime Sugars.
175 bbls clarified, crushed and powdered do.
75 boxes loaf Sugar, for sale by
PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS.
Petersburg, July 22 1850. 59

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of this date, for the issue of a new certificate for 21 shares of the stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns, dec'd in the stead of one lost.

Application will also be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at the expiration of three months, for the issue of a new Certificate for 10 shares of the Stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns dec'd., in the stead of one lost.

E. B. BURNS, Ad'm'r.
Dec. 30th, 1850. 103

Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL.

Hillsborough, N. C

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th day of January, 1851, in the building lately used by that institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men thoroughly for the Sophomore class in College, or when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be given to the moral deportment of the students, and if long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

Terms in the Classical and Mathematical department, $20; and in English $15 a session in advance

ALEX. WILSON,
RALPH H. GRAVES.
Hillsboro', Dec., 21st, 1850. 103

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 80 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office. Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

---

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees,-just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply.

OLIVER & PROCTER,

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,
3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S
UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CRAVATS, STOCKS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued rom this Office.

November 26th, 1850. ot

BANK OF THE STATE
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

C. DEWEY Cashier.

Raleigh Nov: 30th, 1850 td 97

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept, 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov, 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

v 21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,** are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Pleasant Grove Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY,
North Carolina.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory schools The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the Subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J Jones, Mr. Thomas Person, Mrs Elizabeth Branch and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 4tw 99

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

NOTICE,

Is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned to the present Legislature, for relief on account of injuries sustained on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

MARY W. FULLER.

Dec. 21, 1850. 103

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found.

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.

2 Hhds.	Bright and Dry	P. R. Sugar,	
5 bbls.	do	do N. O.	do
6 do	Crushed		do
5 do	Clarified		do
4 do	Pulverized		do
1 Package best Loaf			do

Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c.

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Charleston, S. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
With a general assortment of

Dry Goods.	Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams,	Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts,	Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 [illegible] 1850. 4t 96

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☜ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46t

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of aur assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

HOUSE PAINTING.

THE undersigned having purchased JERRY, well known as an excellent and skilful

House Painter,

hereby gives notice, that he will hire him out by the day or job, on liberal terms. Persons desiring his services will please apply to Mills H. Brown, in this place, or to the subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake.

CALVIN J. ROGERS.

Dec, 21st, 1850. 2m 103

BLAKE'S

Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone,* forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. *It has* now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal te it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either For Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steamboat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec, 3rd, 1850. 97

J. HENRY HARRISS,

UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER.

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter, Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,

&c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c

Raleigh, Nov. 5· 1850. 89 tf

A LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY R[ALEIGH]
SEATON [GALES]
EDITOR AND P[UBLISHER]

THE SEMI-WEEKL[Y]
Is issued on Wednesday[s and Saturdays]
per annum in advance; $4 [if not paid] six months; and $5 if not p[aid before the end] of the year.

THE WEEKLY
Is issued every Wednes[day and Saturday] within four months; otherw[ise $3 per annum]

BUSINESS DI[RECTORY]

RALEIGH POS[T OFFICE]

MAIL ARRAN[GEMENTS]

Northern Mail—By Ra[il Road] 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½
Southern—Two-horse st[ages] m., closes at 12 m.
Greensborough—Four-ho[rse] day, Wednesday and Satu[rday] closes Sunday, Wednesday
Newbern—Four-horse st[ages] Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m
Tuesday and Thursday at [5]
Tarborough—Two-horse [stages] Wednesday and Friday at [5] day, Wednesday and Saturd[ay]
Pittsborough—Two horse [stages] and Thursday at 7 p. m., and Tuesday at 9 p. m.
Roxborough—One-horse [stages] 9 a. m., and closes Friday at
Holly Springs—Horse M[ail] 4 p. m., and closes Thursda[y]
Letters should be in the [Office] before the time of closing.
The Office will be open ev[ery] day, from 8 o'clock a. m. u[ntil] On Sunday, it will be open and one hour directly after [the] Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH

UP STAI[RS]
SMITH'S BUI[LDING]
FAYETTEVILL[E]
Open from 7 A. M.
NO ADMITTANCE WITH[OUT]

Rates	First 10 w[ords]
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 c[ts]
" " Richmond	32 "
" " Washington	44 "
" " Baltimore	54 "
" " Philadelphia	74 "
" " New York	84 "
" " Fayetteville	21 "
" " Cheraw	28 "
" " Charleston	50 "
" " Macon	97 "
" " Montgomery	116 "
" " Mobile	138 "
" " New Orleans	172 "

And all the places on this an[d] municaiton in proportion to dis[tance]

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH
Mutual Insurance
RALEIGH
Second Floor, Smith's Block, [Fayetteville St.] Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH
Mutual Life Insuran[ce]
RALEIGH
Opposite the Post Office—[Fayetteville St.] Hall.

BANK OF CA[PE FEAR]

DISCOUNT DAY.
Board Meets at 1
BANKING HOURS F[ROM]
W. H. JONES,
F. C. HILL, T[ellers]
Exchange, Baltimore, Phila[delphia]
1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Carolin[a] the denomination of $5 and up

BANK OF THE [STATE]

OFFICERS OF [THE BANK]
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, T[eller]
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeepe[r]
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.
Hours of business from 10
DISCOUNT DAY, W
Board of Directors me[et]
BANK RATES FOR SELL
Sight Checks on New York ½
" " " Philadelp'ia ½
" " " Baltimore ½
Notes of the South Carolina [Bank] received.

J. D. WILL[IAMS]

FORWARDING AND
MERCHA[NT]
FAYETTEV[ILLE]
NORTH CARO[LINA]
July 19th, 1850.